

White House Needs Business Basis

President of the U. S. Has Biggest Job in the World

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Once more events bring up the so far unanswered problem, how can the White House be put on a business basis?

The White House executive offices are the headquarters of the biggest organization in the world, The President of the United States is the head of this tremendous administrative set-up. Few people realize the extent of his functions, most of which aren't even suggested in the constitution, and few laws define them. They have grown like Topsy.

We are reminded of the scope of the presidential duties by Willard Kiplinger in his "Washington is Like That." He points out that the President as leader of his party runs the party policies through the national committee. Some times the party line isn't working. You recall the slow over meat? A meeting of Democratic party leaders, at the moment when the President was preparing to announce at a news conference that he opposed removing the controls on meat prices, passed a resolution asking Chairman Hannegan to confer with administrative officials concerning the removal of such controls.

The President, as the top executive, heads the executive set-up and he appoints the men who run the executive machinery. He can't talk to each one every day. When there is friction a hot-box often develops. There are plenty of examples in history from Locke and Wallace, back to Lincoln and Seward, and before.

Chief Executive's Task Never Ends

The President issues "executive orders"—which someone has to write for him but which have the force of law—and the President must see that they are properly interpreted. Again there is trouble if these decrees tread on congressional prerogatives.

He has to get bills which he favors passed. Frequently he writes the first drafts of such bills with the help of his legal advisors. He is expected, if necessary, to "put the heat on" to get them through congress. This means a lot of work in conference with congressional leaders on the phone and through his personal agents. A tactless agent can easily upset the apple cart. Remember how Tommy Corcoran used to get under the skin of congress? Many others, well intentioned and otherwise, who came and went, might be named.

The President has to make up the budget, with the help of the budget director. If the director makes mistakes or asks for too much or too little, it is the White House that takes the rap. This involves billions.

He appoints the Justices of the Supreme court and federal judges. A bad choice may be fatal, and yet one person can't know the personal history of every likely candidate. In this sense the President forms the legal thinking of his era.

He is not only his own and his party's but also the nation's chief publicity man. A slip of the tongue not only can lose an election, but also could start a war. If war comes, he has to run it, for the strategy in the field is based on broad objectives decided at home. It was by no means merely military opinion which decided when and where the invasion of Europe took place.

There are only a few of the things a President has to think about. We have omitted mention of many minor but time-consuming matters such as whether the architectural beauty of the White House shall be altered with a new wing, or where some visiting potentate shall sit at the table. All full of dynamite.

It was the death of Woodrow Wilson which brought the presidential workload to public attention. He died, as much from overwork as from his disappointment over repudiation of the League of Nations. Serious study of the problem of furnishing a means to lighten the presidential burden began shortly thereafter, but it was not until 1939 that a specific plan was drawn up and submitted to congress. Among other suggestions for various departmental reorganizations, the plan created a presidential staff of "executive assistants."

About all the public knows about this corps of assistants is that they are supposed to possess a "passion for anonymity." The other thing about them, which isn't usually admitted, is that they have never functioned properly. That, at least, is the private opinion of one insider who has watched them come and go

from the beginning. The reason is simple: People who expect a decision on an important matter won't take it from anyone but the President himself.

Must Keep Close Check on Aides

A pitiful example of the breakdown of the White House machinery was the recent Wallace ruckus. The President never need have been placed in the position he was.

It is not a President's job to read over every document submitted to him. No head of a business as big as the government would dream of trying to do that. But somebody should have read both the Wallace memorandum on foreign policy and the Wallace speech and apprised the President of what they contained and implied. Whether it is the President's fault that he didn't have properly experienced hired help, is another matter. That his hired help didn't function, caused the damage.

An explanation, if not an excuse, has been offered in this case. The job of reading over public statements of administration members to see that they didn't conflict was handled by the OWI during the war. Before that the White House machinery had always taken care of such matters. That machinery had not been again set in motion when OWI ceased to function.

The fault was not that the President didn't prevent the Wallace-Byrnes clash, but that he was not prevented from preventing it. I can think of only one similar bad mistake made by President Roosevelt which parallels the Wallace mix-up and it was due to a similar but not the same cause. It involved the highly technical question of the public debt. An "assistant," supposed to be an expert, furnished the figures on which the President based an important public statement. The eagle-eyed financial writers caught it. The "expert" was called to account, he furnished new figures, was wrong again and caught again. The President was forced to make a second public correction.

The duties of a President are simply too great for any one man. So Presidents have always had personal advisors, some times they were given an office some times they had no official title—like Colonel House in the Wilson regime. Today we hear little about presidential "administrative assistants" but we hear a great deal about a group of "advisors" who have failed to function properly in spite of the fact that unlike the executive assistants they lack authority. These advisors are too "close" to the President. And they have been criticized by other members of the administration for standing between department heads, the congressional and party leaders. They are all old, close, personal friends of the President. They are inexperienced in government.

Whether President Truman's little circle of "cronies" has helped or hindered him is beside the question. No one can dispute the fact that they were chosen because of their loyalty rather than because of their experience. The question is whether presidential duties, as they exist today, can be delegated even to a well-trained, highly capable staff.

They can, is the answer. If such a staff is not blocked by higher authorities who, from motives of love, hate, politics, religion, temperament, taste or previous condition of servitude, use such authority, other than in the public good.

Telephone calls at the rate of four a minute asking answers to radio quiz questions were reported destroying the morale of a Brooklyn library. From now on the line is quizzy.

The President has a new "Sacred Cow." The winged ruminant as it browses in the Washington airport puts the other big transport planes in the calf class.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

Peak Income Predicted in 1947

WASHINGTON—Our national income will climb to a peak of 175 billion dollars in 1947 but will start tapering off toward the end of that year, according to a prediction of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The predicted income would represent an increase of six per cent over this year's estimated 165 billion dollars, which is highest on record to date.

The bureau's 1947 estimates were contained in a report prepared for the agriculture department's outlook conference of farm officials. The bureau said a high level of domestic industrial activity and relatively full employment in most of 1947 will contribute substantially to higher consumer incomes.



VERSION OF NEW GERMANY . . . Baseball, favorite pastime of American youth, now is being played by the younger generation of Germans. American troops direct youngsters in a game of ball in the very shadows of Nuernberg jail, where top Nazi criminals were tried.

NEWS REVIEW

Parley Approves Italian Peace over Red Protest

PARIS: Italian Pact

Following a pitched warning from Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov against the division of the world into eastern and western blocs, the Paris peace conference approved the proposed treaty for Italy.

Because it considered the treaty opposed to the interests of its Yugoslav ally, Russia led the bitter fight against adoption of the pact. Championing Yugoslavia's cause, Molotov shouted that Russia would not permit the western powers to dictate to the "new Slavic democracies," and reiterated Lenin's axiom that "a people which takes its destiny into its own hands is inviolable."

The Russian bloc's objections to the treaty centered against establishment of a strong, neutral government for the key port of Trieste, and creation of a new Italo-Yugoslav border.

A strong governor would deprive the mixed Italian-Yugoslav population of its self-rule, Molotov declared in calling for a powerful constituent assembly. An alliance of Italian Yugoslav Communists would have given the Reds control of the strategic city.

MEAT: Predict Plenty

In pressing the administration to decontrol livestock, the beef industry advisory committee declared that there were sufficient cattle in the country to meet the requirements of the next 12 months but



WAR ORPHAN . . . Striking a pose of an American child movie actor, 2-year-old Valdemar Gauke is one of 51 German war orphans arriving in United States to be placed in foster homes.

they were being kept from market because of price inequities.

Citing department of agriculture statistics, the committee said there were 80 million head of cattle and calves on farms Jan. 1, of which 40 million were available for meat. Despite heavy marketings this summer, 52 million head of cattle were available for meat by Sept. 24-30.

Estimating that supplies will be fully 15 per cent above requirements, the committee concluded that there would be 72.5 pounds of beef and veal per person from Oct. 1, 1946, to Oct. 1, 1947. This compares with 60.6 pounds per capita in the 15 year prewar base period.

GREECE: Inflation-Ridden

With goods and "hard" money scarce, inflation is riding high in Greece. A full meal without wine now costs more than \$4 and second-hand clothing sells at \$150 to \$200 and shoes at \$30.

As in all inflation-ridden countries, the dollar commands a premium in national exchange. While the official rate is 500 drachmas to the dollar, speculators offer as much as \$500 drachmas for a dollar. By selling dollars, then reconverting their drachmas to U. S. currency again, Americans can make a pretty profit. Indicative of the Greek government's desire for "hard" money, employees of the American embassy who are paid in gold down from the U. S. receive 17,000 drachmas per dollar. This is three times the ordinary official rate.

Because there is no food rationing or price control over staple items, Greek white collar workers paid on fixed salaries are especially hit. To procure essentials, they must deal in the black market, make connections with government or business officials, or sell personal belongings to obtain sufficient money for purchases.

WAGES: Production Bonus

In addressing the American Management association in Boston, F. D. Newbury, vice president of Westinghouse Electric corporation, advanced a new formula for keeping postwar wages and prices within bounds.

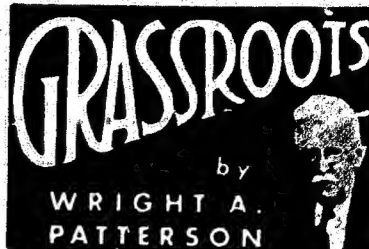
Newbury's plan calls for maintaining basic wage and salary rates at their present level and payment to employees of additional income in proportion to increased volume of production, ability to pay and efficiency of the individual organization.

Stating that the proposal could not be called a profit-sharing plan, he said that the bonus payments would be considered as part of operating costs, with employees entitled to the maximum a company could afford to pay. Terminating the plan highly flexible, Newbury said that an enterprise could easily readjust its wages if business declined.

lional income, the bureau said the net income of agriculture may be reduced as much as 10 to 15 per cent from 1946.

The farm income forecast is based on: (1) the premise that consumers will devote a larger part of their buying power to industrial goods which have been in short supply and less to food; (2) higher farm production costs.

Income of non-agricultural labor, on the other hand, is expected to increase 10 per cent next year, the bureau said, reflecting higher employment in the major part of the year and higher wages. The bureau said unemployment is expected to be somewhat heavier in 1947 than at present.



Released by Western Newspaper Union.

PRESENTATION OF COLD FACTS BEST CAMPAIGNING METHOD

IF IT SHOULD ever be my province to conduct the election publicity for either party, which it will not be, I would take a tip from the political wisdom and psychological understanding of Harrison E. Spangler of Iowa. I have seen them applied.

More than six months before the convention that nominated Gov. Alfred Landon of Kansas as the Republican candidate for President, Spangler, then vice-chairman of the Republican national committee, opened a western headquarters of the party in Chicago. In December, 1933, he began offering factual information regarding the operations of government to the rural press of the nation. In the material offered there were no vituperative condemnations of the opposing parties. There was nothing that could be considered partisan unless a plain statement of facts about government operation could be considered as such. The rural newspaper editors, always chary of propaganda, did not consider the material anything other than what was claimed for it, a presentation of facts. Close to 6,000 rural editors asked for, and printed the material. That service to the newspapers continued each week up to, and for a week after, the convention in late June.

Early in July the Literary Digest mailed its straw vote cards to several million names, as it had done in a number of previous Presidential campaigns. Those cards were checked by the recipients and returned to the Digest before the middle of July, but the tabulation was not completed, and the result announced, until the first week of October.

That straw vote, taken in early July, indicated the election of Landon. The Digest poll had demonstrated its accuracy through many campaigns. It was equally accurate at the time it was taken in 1936. The political conditions at that time were those created by Harrison Spangler's campaign of government facts. He had molded public opinion with the presentation of those facts at a time when politics as such was not being talked.

Then came the more than three hectic months of the active campaign waged under a new party management. Spangler's factual material was thrown into the discard, in its place were the tirades and recriminations that are usual in political campaigns. Oratorical effort shouted charges and counter-charges. Each week saw the Republicans losing votes that Spangler's facts had created. We all know the final result.

That pre-convention campaign, as conducted by Spangler, would teach me two lessons. First, to give the public unvarnished facts. The people will digest them into opinions. When the facts do not conform to what the people expect or want of government, they will vote for a change. They resent condemnation of one party by the other. They will do their own condemning when the facts call for such action.

Second, I would conduct my fact campaign as far in advance of an election as possible. I would start it immediately after an election, rather than a few weeks before the next one. I could make more votes when the people were not being assailed by campaign oratory, and were in a more reasoning mood. And I would not undo what I had accomplished by indulging in tirades.

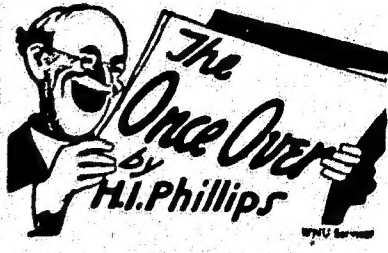
A MIMEOGRAPHED NOTE from the income tax collector tells me his office can no longer advise me as to tax payments, made or owed, because of a limited personnel. Senator Byrd's committee reports an increase of 16,564 employees in the treasury department for June, 1946, as compared with June, 1945. There must be a "slaw down" working in the treasury when they can no longer do what they formerly did when the department employed 16,564 less people. They still have enough personnel to assess penalties if I forget to pay when payment is due.

THE RED JAWS OF THE TOLITARIAN Russian bear are snapping at the heels of defenseless Greece, ancient home of wisdom and freedom.

MORE TIME SPENT AT BEING thankful for what we have, and less at regrets for what we do not have, will add to the pleasure of living.

THE ROCKS IN THE SEA OF matrimony would seem to be increasing.

THERE IS AN OLD ADAGE the Republicans might apply to the rift in the cabinet caused by the utterances of ex-Secretary of Commerce Wallace that disagree with the policies of Secretary of State Byrnes.



Lawyers and Advertising

California State Bar association has let down the time-honored bars on advertising. It still holds it unethical for an attorney to advertise individually, but has inaugurated an advertising campaign by the association to sell the public on the importance of legal advice.

"A lawyer is your personal adviser. He will serve you in confidence. He aims to clarify your legal problems," says a sample advertisement. Sounds okay. What's wrong with letting the public in on what a lawyer is supposed to do, with maybe a little emphasis on what he is NOT supposed to do?

The public as a whole has been kept in darkness as to some of the sworn obligations of a barrister, and few know that he is supposed to be, first of all, an agent of the court in getting at the honest facts and securing strict justice.

There are individual counsellors who, if allowed to advertise, would put their faces on surface cars and billboards and their telephone numbers in electric lights. It would be hard to tell whether they were selling legal services or a new shampoo.

We can imagine the country plastered with signs, "Let Smuggles Get You Out of It," "Fool the Judge With Lawyer Poodle" and "Gully or Not, Boggle Can Fix It Up," And even:

Keep out of jail
By hook or crook;
Consult by mail
Attorney Gook!

We think the California bar does well to limit the advertising to bar associations. But we warn it that, anticipating a further weakening of the old concepts on legal ethics, a law of radio boys are busily engaged in thinking up jingles to suit the individual barrister. Like these:

Does a lawsuit bother you?
Tinkle, tinkle, doo-dee-oo!
Phone for Lawyer Chisley Fott:
Five opinions, that's a lot.
Affidavits, will and such,
Three rights up will save you much;
If it's legal aid you seek,
Special prices all this week!

Boy, turn off that radio! We're going to pass up legal advice and take a bottle of hair oil instead.

The Village Blacksmith, 1946 Model

Under a spreading snafu tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a helpless man is he,
With trouble in his hands,
For he's short of everything he needs

In all the types and brands.
He's short of iron, short of steel,
He's short of horseshoe files;
The only horseshoe he can get
Are in neybean-plastic styles,
And to get a keg of nails he must
Go seven hundred miles.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear him telephone;
You can hear him pleading for some stuff

In a voice that seems a groan,
As he hears of further bottlenecks,
While the shoelace horses moan.

And children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They know, whatever he's doing,
He

Is shoeing nags no more!
He's even short of antiseptic coal
To make the bellows roar!

Down Memory Lane

(From Typo Union No. 6).

Hitchcock's and Dolan's—Beef and beans. . . . Bridge cafe and Perry's drug store. . . . Billy Watson's Beef Trust. . . . Tony Pastor's. . . . The old Madison Square Garden. . . . The Hippodrome. . . . Miner's Tavern. . . . Coney Island and nickel beer. . . . 10¢ 10¢ a pint to take out! . . . "Let Me Call You Sweetheart." . . . Caruso and the Monkey House. . . . "See what the boys in the back room will have." . . . Cops with handlebar mustaches. . . . Horse cars. . . . Big Tim. . . . "I love my wife, but oh, you kid." . . . Steve Brady. . . . Mayor "Red Mike." . . . Cat lamp. . . . "The lost vent to get 'em up." . . . John J. Sullivan. . . . "The Bucket of Blood." . . . Charlie Murphy. . . . Those 15-cent meller-dramas with Indians biting the dust at about the rate of six for a nickel.

Oscar of the Waldorf, on his 80th birthday anniversary, says that a cocktail, well shaken, is an aid to long life. It's those little slabs of toast with the fish, eggs and cheese that kill people off young.

There was another strike in Hollywood, with considerable street fighting, all of which, many movie men insist, lacks the direction to make it seem authentic.

THE AMERICAN WAY

WORKERS' INHUMANITY TO WORKERS

By George Peck

"Twas Robert Burns who wrote, 'Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.' May I be permitted to paraphrase this epigram of the beloved Scotch poet? A modern version could well read, 'Workers' inhumanity to workers.' Countless examples could be cited to prove justification for taking poetic license with the time-honored observation of Robert Burns. There is room for but one — let's explore what has been done to the Union Workers of the Studebaker Corporation during the past year by Other Union Workers.

On September 10, 1945, a wage increase of 12 cents per hour became effective for all hour rated employees of Studebaker Corporation. This was well in advance of increases granted by other units of the automobile industry. At the same time Studebaker agreed that if the increase granted to its employees by General Motors were more than 12 cents an hour, it would grant its employees a further increase to match that of General Motors. Actually, Studebaker gave its workers an additional 4 1/2 cents per hour a week before General Motors settled on an 18 1/2 cent increase.

Consequently, there were no grounds for a strike and there was no strike at Studebaker. Studebaker workers had every right to expect steady employment at fair wages. Studebaker management had every right to expect steady employment at fair wages. Studebaker management had every right to expect it would be able to proceed full speed ahead toward meeting its projected production schedule of passenger cars, trucks. Here was a group of union workers whose demands had been met, through collective bargaining, without recourse to slow-down, walk-out or strike; and a management that had voluntarily and speedily granted those demands.

But alas! these expectations were not realized. To quote Robert Burns again:

"The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley,
An' lea'e us naught but grief and pain for promise'd joy."

From October 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, Studebaker employees, Members of the U.A.W.-C.I.O., lost approximately 15,000,000 man hours of work, or better than \$20,000,000 of the 134,500 automobile units which Studebaker had scheduled for this period, only 43,011 were actually produced.

And why this stupendous loss to Studebaker workers and this falling so far short of production schedule? They were due almost entirely to WORKERS' INHUMANITY TO WORKERS — to strikes and slow downs on the part of OTHER UNION WORKERS in plants that supply parts to Studebaker. During this nine-month period there were 14 such strikes. And the Studebaker employees deserve such inhuman treatment from other workers? Had not Studebaker Corporation done everything within its power to insure maximum employment for its employees at fair wages and maximum production for a public clamoring for automobiles and trucks?

EAST BETHEL

Mrs. Rodney Howe, Correspondent
Tracy Dorey and Bert Rich of Canton visited at Carroll Curtis' Sunday.

Victor Brooks and Robert Billings each shot a deer Monday. Charles Secord of Connecticut was here over the week end and visited his wife and daughter in Bethel.

Charles Bowen and friend of Bangor were at their trailer here the first of the week.

Mrs. Ida Blake went to Bethel Sunday to visit her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reed.

Carlone Dorey visited her father in Canton Sunday.

Mrs. Rodney Howe visited Mr. and Mrs. Donald Stanley and family Sunday in South Portland.

Guests of Mrs. John Howe and Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Howe and family from Thursday to Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Pales and son, Raymond of Dorchester, Mass.

Malcolm Farwell arrived home Tuesday night after receiving his discharge in Fort Dix, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Howe went to the dentist in Rumford Thursday afternoon.

LAND BIGGER AND BETTER CATCHES
Under your Old Hook take 36 of a wanted size fish hook.

SCIENTIFIC LURE CO. DEPT. 3C
3425 North Clark Street Chicago 13, Illinois

GREENWOOD CENTER

Orin Cole, West Paris visited with relatives in the place Saturday and Sunday.

Roland Martin was on Rowe Hill Saturday.

Mrs. Beryl Martin and Curt were in Henniker, N. H. and Shapleigh, Maine, recently.

Mrs. Lester Cole has been ill and under the doctor's care. She is a little better at present.

Mrs. "Willie" Bennett and Mrs. Edward Chase worked for Elmer Cole recently.

Frederick Davis of Auburn visited at the home of Ross Martin a few days last week.

Recent callers at Rawson Martin were: Leland Farr, West Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Martin, N. H. and Mrs. Lee Mills and son, Locke Mills; J. Everett Howe and family, Bryant Pond.

Glenn and Dwight Martin have the house coming along fine at the Luther place.

Stanley Seames has the crew on the State Road again.

Several have been hunting but no luck as yet.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey and family, Bryant Pond called on Gladys Bailey recently.

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SUNDAY RIVER

The deer season opened with many hunters on the job with parties at the J. B. Chapman place.

J. W. Reynolds and R. L. Foster's, Leslie Kendall of Everett, Mass. at Willie Powers, G. S. MacGill of Norway at R. M. Fleets.

William Emery and Charles Ellwood of West Paris and Truman Emery of Portland are at the Emery cottage in Ketchum, besides many day comers and goers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bartlett were Sunday callers at the Willie Powers.

Roscoe Lane and children also called on the Willie Powers Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bradford of Dummer, N. H., called on Mrs. Nettie Fleet Sunday.

Other callers at R. M. Fleets were Mrs. B. A. Brookes and son, Miles Brookes, Florence and Miles Brookes, all of South Windham, also Mr. and Mrs. Ashur Runnels of Bethel and Mr. and Mrs. George Gavett and Mrs. Gavett's brother of Woolwich, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bean have a new fireplace chimney.

The first day's game was one deer by an unknown hunter and a nice bear by Charles Ellenwood of West Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. William Carey are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at the C. M. G. hospital, Lewiston. It is named Robert Williamson Carey.

Martin Jackson trapped a bobcat last week.

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GROVER HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Arnel R. Brown and son spent Sunday at their newly acquired summer home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Skilling, Songo neighborhood, and Mrs. Floyd Coolidge, Northwest Bethel, were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Skilling, Saturday evening.

Charles Libby, Mrs. Kate Peabody and son, Francis of Gorham, N. H. and Mrs. Mand Rieley, West Bethel were at N. A. Stearns' Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bean and children from Springfield, Vt. were guests for a few days last week at Everett Bean's. They were called here by the death of Harry Jordan.

Mrs. Everett Bean went to Vermont, Sunday for a visit with relatives.

Guests at C. L. Whitman's this week are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whitman and two sons from Portsmouth, N. H. and Emerson Trefthen from Hartford, Conn.

When climbing over rugged little Mt. Sparrowhawk on October 20 we found the following flowers in full bloom: a violet, goldspread, red clover, and buttercup. Could it be that these are forerunners of a protracted fall and a mild winter to follow?

Friends of Mrs. Clayton Mills will be glad to know that she has recovered sufficiently from her recent illness to be able with her

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Kathleen Norris Says:

Homemade Psychology

Bell Syndicate—WNU Features



"The world is full of women, once plain and superfluous, who have made themselves popular and useful and beloved."

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

IF YOU feel that you can't afford the high prices that psychoanalysts are charging in these days of nervous disorders, there are less expensive ways of helping your young people—ways that have been in fashion for many hundreds of years and not only work a certain cure today but prevent any recurrence of the trouble tomorrow.

There is always a reason if your small girl of five begins to act queerly, to do inexplicable things. There is a reason for adolescent depression, inattention, timidity, insubordination, inhibition. But when a child is loved, protected, well fed, carefully educated, these symptoms are bewildering to a good mother. She looks in perplexity at the baffling small girl, and finally washes her hands of the whole problem and takes the child to a child psychologist and pays him \$10 a visit.

"My little boy is six," writes Mrs. Norris from Newport. "He has always been the sunniest, best-balanced youngster alive. But since the arrival of a small brother, Vance has been completely unmanageable. He has gone back to baby tricks of wetting the bed, wanting his food from a bottle, crying a great deal, starting his sentences with 'me wants' or 'please feed Vanny'."

"My daughter Beatrice is 17," says Martha Johnson of Seattle. "She has never been as attractive as her younger sister, nor especially popular with her older brother. She has an unfortunate skin, rather heavy dark Spanish features and owing to much illness in childhood, is backward in school, nervous, fearful and entirely lacking in initiative or self-confidence."

"Let Me Alone." The takes the haughty position that nobody likes her and that she doesn't care. Plans through the house, is never helpful or obliging, and alternates dark moods of gloom with bursts of silly, school-girl laughter. We have spent good money on doctors and psychology, the latter can only remind her that she is young, healthy, loved by her family, and leave it at that and say such treatment invariably angers and humiliates her as much as the one she refuses to admit anyone saving irritably. "Let me alone. There's nothing the matter with me."

Personally, I have small patience with nine-tenths of the psychology stuff although to perhaps one case out of ten I have known it to be of invaluable help. For healthy, favored and fortunate Americans to work themselves up to such a pitch of self-pity and self-absorption that they have to retail the whole thing story of injustices and slights and imaginary wrongs to a complete stranger, and pay him for listening seems to me in a world so full of real suffering to be a truly foolish and weak, but actually weird.

Of course it is a fascinating delight to go to the office of a fascinating physician, to see a couch and talk about yourself for exactly 60 minutes, at a cost of 25 cents a minute. It is useful, instead of straightening out your soul, it is a problem yourself to pay \$10 to have some one tell



"Homely and awkward, but popular"

TREAT YOUR OWN MIND

We have all heard a lot about phobias and psychia-trists since the war. True, there are people with twisted minds, and psychiatric treatment has done wonders in many cases. But too many people have turned to this new science of the mind to escape from responsibilities and irksome situations. After all, about all any psychiatrist can do is to help the patient to make the best of his circumstances, "to adjust to his environment."

Miss Norris writes today about the many women who have to overcome some physical defects. The woman who is homely and awkward has a hard time. She is not wanted in many jobs, and she is shunned socially. It is easy for her to slump into a defeatist attitude, to wallow in self-pity. She feels that she has no friends, no opportunities and that there is no use trying to amount to anything.

It is to these women that Miss Norris addresses this article. She tells them how they can surpass their lovely sisters by making themselves so useful and necessary that in time they will gain everyone's affection.

you that he is jealous of baby brother, that his naughtiness must be much ignored and all forgiven and that in a year or two the baby will be the one to get the spankings and criticisms, and big brother will be the lord of the nursery.

"Useful and Beloved." As for Beatrice, what she needs, and what her family needs, is character. No outside analyst can do any good there. The family needs patience, generosity, love and confidence for its least-fortunate member. And Beatrice needs a good strong dose of some such creed as this:

"I am homely, awkward, not popular with the family. But I am well and strong and my people certainly have tried to give me a fair start. The world is full of women, once plain and superfluous, who have made themselves popular and useful and beloved."

"How did they do it?" Well, by practicing humility, cheerfulness, service. By making themselves as inconspicuous as possible, making no demands, finding ways of helping everyone, forgetting themselves. By keeping to simple rules of eating and exercising, always being physically fresh and scrupulously neat.

"Easy." No this is no easy mountain to climb. My back will ache, my breath will come short, my soul within me will sicken with discouragement. But the reward will be very great. Slowly, slowly, I will gain my lovely spoiled sister Margaret in charm and strength of character. Slowly I will win my big brother's respect and love, slowly I will convince my mother and father that their middle child is the most devoted child of all. It can be done, and it is worth the doing."

Often a serious study of the early chapters of Saint Mark, where you find the beatitudes, is worth all the psychology in the world!

More British Bibles

The sale of two Bibles in the largest cities in England and Wales from the beginning of the year to September 31 totaled \$29,525. This is an increase of \$3,722 over the same period in 1945. London alone accounted for 45,000 which was 18,102 more than last year.

The first of the new rate, which in the quarter ending in June was the highest for 21 years, was reduced, however, during the first week in the current return. Britain's population was 54,700,000.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



Serve Sandwiches the Family Likes
(See Recipes Below)

Sandwich Magic

Sandwiches, these mighty American favorites, are a wonderful food for lunches, snacks or entertaining. To think that two slices of bread with a delectable filling can contain so many foodstuffs good for health is indeed a great achievement.

Almost any type of filling may be used, depending upon the use of the sandwich. There is no limit on the type of bread to be used, either, and buns are often used to great advantage in ham or cheese sandwiches, or soft-filling sandwiches.

Probably the most popular use for the sandwich is as a snack or a lunch box item, but there are daintier types to use with salad for entertaining.

Here are several interesting types of fillings that go well with school lunches. All the recipes make enough for several sandwiches, and fillings may be kept in a jar or covered dish in the refrigerator so they will last.

Potato Salad Filling.
1 1/2 cups diced cooked potatoes
2 hard cooked eggs, minced
1 sweet cucumber, pickled, minced
1/4 teaspoon chopped onion
Salt and pepper to taste.
Mayonnaise.

Combine potatoes, eggs, pickle and seasonings. Moisten with mayonnaise to a spreading consistency. Use for white or whole wheat bread.

Deviled Peanut Butter.
1/2 cup deviled ham
1/2 cup peanut butter
2 tablespoons chopped pickle
Mayonnaise.

Combine peanut butter, ham and pickle. Season to taste and moisten to spreading consistency with mayonnaise. This is good with a graham or dark bread.

Egg and Celery Filling.
4 hard cooked eggs
2 dill pickles, chopped
1 tablespoon vinegar
Salt and pepper
1/4 cup diced celery
1 tablespoon minced onion
3 tablespoons mayonnaise.

Separate yolks and whites. Chop whites and combine with celery, pickles and onion. Mash yolks and add vinegar. Combine with first mixture and add mayonnaise. Season to taste.

Liver Filling.
1/2 pound liver sausage
4 tablespoons chili sauce
1/4 cup celery, chopped
2 tablespoons melted butter or substitute.

When broiling steaks and chops, place 2 slices of bread in the pan under the broiling rack to prevent fat from splattering in broiler.

In cleaning fish, prevent the odor from clinging to the hands by rinsing them in chilled water before touching fish. Wash afterwards in a solution of as hot as possible salt water.

To sugar dates, doughnuts, etc., place sugar in a paper bag, add dates and shake.

When preparing green or wax beans, it is quicker and easier to cut them crosswise with scissors, than trying to cut them with a paring knife.

To warm leftover rolls, sprinkle with hot water, place in a paper bag and set in oven for a few minutes.

LYNN CHAMBERS' MENUS

Scalloped Ham and Noodles
Green Peas
Cabbage-Carrot Slaw
Graham-Nut Bread Beverage
Pineapple-Clifton Pie

Mash liver and add remaining ingredients. Season to taste. Use on white or rye bread.

Salmon Filling.
2 cups shredded red salmon
1/2 cup chopped green pepper
1 cup mashed potatoes
1/2 cup chopped cucumber pickles
Salt and pepper
Mayonnaise or salad dressing.

Combine all ingredients, season to taste and add enough mayonnaise to make of a spreading consistency. Use with white or whole wheat bread.

Tuna Fish Filling.
1 cup shredded tuna fish
1 cup finely chopped tomato
1/2 cup diced cucumber
1 teaspoon minced onion
Salt and pepper
Mayonnaise.

Combine all ingredients, season to taste. Add enough mayonnaise to thin to spreading consistency.

Raisin-Honey Filling.
1 cup chopped or ground raisins
1/2 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons honey
1/2 cup chopped nuts
1 1/2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon mayonnaise.

Mix all ingredients together and use as a filling between thin slices of brown or white bread.

Cheese-Marmalade Filling.
1/2 cup grated American cheese
1/2 cup orange marmalade
1/2 cup cream
Prepared mustard.

Combine cheese and cream, then add marmalade. Spread on bread with a thin film of prepared mustard.

When you serve sandwiches for entertaining or with salads, the open-faced variety are very popular. Use only very fresh bread, thinly sliced and buttered. Here are spread suggestions:

Mushroom-Ham.
Cover very thin slices of boiled or baked ham with mushrooms which have been peeled and halved. Broil until the ham is browned delicately and the mushrooms are soft.

Pimiento Topping.
1 teaspoon cornstarch
2 tablespoons butter or substitute
1 cup diced cheese
6 tablespoons milk
1/2 cup chopped pimiento
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons pickle relish.

Combine cornstarch and milk. Add cheese and butter. Cook in a double boiler until thick and smooth. Season to taste and cool. Add pimiento and pickle relish. Spread on thin, buttered slices of bread and serve at once.

Tomato-Egg Topping.
1/2 cup minced onion
1 cup minced tomatoes or juice
1 cup minced bacon
4 eggs, slightly beaten
Salt and pepper.

Fry bacon until crisp. Add onion and brown. Add tomatoes and season to taste. Add eggs, cooking slowly, stirring constantly until whites are firm. Serve on toast.

Cucumber Topping.
1 medium cucumber
4 hard cooked eggs, chopped
1 teaspoon minced onion
Mayonnaise
Salt and paprika.

Peel cucumber and slice lengthwise. Remove seeds and chop fine. There should be about 1 cup pulp. Add onion and eggs, moisten with mayonnaise to spreading consistency. Season to taste and spread on buttered slices of bread. Garnish with paprika.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

One-Yard Blouses Gift Items
Practical and Pretty Bib Apron



8081
34-48

Attractive Bib Apron

COVER up your pretty frock with this neat bib apron—practical and attractive. Over-ric rac makes a colorful trim, and there's an ample pocket for mementos.

Pattern No. 8081 comes in sizes 34, 36, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36, 2 1/2 yds. of 32 or 35-inch; 7 yards trimming. Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT.
1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N.Y.
Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
Pattern No. _____ Size _____
Name _____
Address _____

Gift Blouses
A WONDERFUL gift idea that's sure to be appreciated—each of these charming blouses takes just one yard of fabric, and is cut all in one piece. You can run them up in no time at all—choose snowy white, soft pastels or gay all-over prints.

Pattern No. 1475 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires one yard of 35 or 39-inch for either blouse.

EXTRA TASTY BREAD!

GET
FLEISCHMANN'S
ACTIVE
FRESH YEAST

BECAUSE IT'S FULL-STRENGTH—this active fresh Yeast goes right to work. No waiting—no extra steps! And Fleischmann's fresh Yeast helps make bread that tastes sweeter, is lighter, finer-textured every time.

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—be sure to get Fleischmann's active fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. Dependable—America's time-tested favorite for more than 70 years.

Always fresh—at your grocer.



IF PETER PAIN CLUBS YOU WITH RHEUMATIC PAIN



● Hurry—rub in Ben-Gay for fast, soothing, gently warming relief! Insist on genuine Ben-Gay, the original Baine Analgesique. Ben-Gay contains up to 2 1/2 times more methyl salicylate and menthol—two pain-relieving agents known to every doctor—than five other widely offered rub-ins. Ben-Gay acts fast where you hurt.

Also for Pain due to COLDS, MUSCLE ACHE, and STRAINS. Ask for Mild Ben-Gay for Children.

QUICK... RUB IN Ben-Gay

Red

In S

Badge Is

Of Hope

Weary.

For centuries has been badge of courage. Robin red feathers for heroic deeds; outstretched arms often of red feathers of valour and kindness.

This year, in our United States, the team hope for a friendly, the country have feather to design, the aged, children and the. In previous years, raising organizations have been many names. There have been many for the first time, them are known. Chests and all fl.

Many jobs. Last year, 849 raised close dollars through raising campaign, which conducted a raise funds to support are agencies.

It was in that the Comm was born in 1911. Cleveland business of the many for each year, and spent annually for welfare pur.

a plan to budget fare needs and raise annually money to meet.

Before Cleveland community Chests persons were for welfare pur.

445 Community residents and made pledge some front agency the national war.

Support 10. This year, the City Chest is can for a goal of \$100,000. It will be used for Red Feather ap.

and youth and recreation organizations aid. 17 hospitals, services and organizations.

Throughout the Red Feather Community Chests fund-raising over.

Chicago, which Community Chests, has a goal of current drive. Chest coffers will.

NO LONGER

Vet S

FARRAGUT, II, empty to crack the back in education. Regularly for ex-G.

many veterans have college here.

At the site of the training station has a private school, co-educational technical institute.

When the navy training station organizations were formed. They saw priorities, app.

coms, laboratories, user to two major. Lack of

ts and housing while attending school. Raise \$250,000.

Backed by local citizens, the department of education, federal agencies, stations in north Washington formed right corporation, Farragut College

State, Inc., and a vital operating Veterans' group. Some like \$10,000 a

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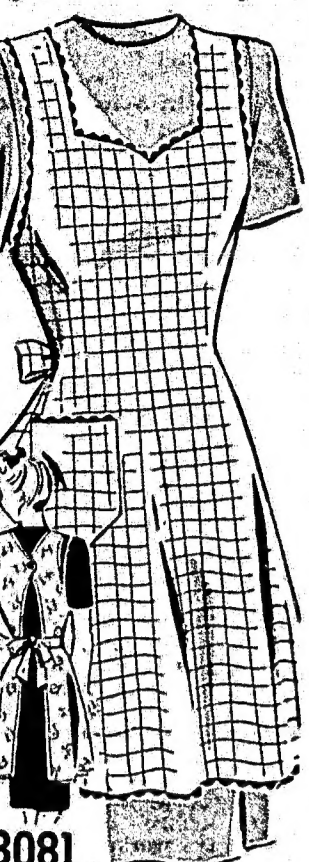
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PATTERNS

Gift Items
Bib Apron3081
3448

Attractive Bib Apron

OVER your pretty frock with this neat bib apron—practical and attractive. Over-alls make a colorful trim, and the ample pocket for your keys.

Pattern No. 3081 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36, 2 1/2 yds. of 35-inch fabric, 7 yards trimming.

Enclose 25 cents in coin for each pattern desired. Name, address and city.

Pattern No. 3081 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36, 2 1/2 yds. of 35-inch fabric, 7 yards trimming.

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Red Feather Flown as Symbol In Social Service Fund Drives

Badge Is Beacon Of Hope To Sick, Weary, Homeless

For centuries the red feather has been accepted as a badge of courage and generosity. Robin Hood awarded red feathers to his followers for heroic and generous deeds; outstanding Indian braves often were the recipients of red feather awards for acts of valor and acts of kindness.

This year, in cities throughout the United States, the Red Feather will mean hope for the sick, homeless and friendless. Community Chests of the country have adopted the Red Feather to designate services to orphans, the aged, the blind, crippled children and the sick.

In previous years the welfare fund raising organizations from coast to coast have been known by a variety of names and their symbols have been many and varied. In 1946, for the first time, practically all of them are known as Community Chests and all fly the Red Feather.

Many Join Movement. Last year, 849 cities in the country raised close to a quarter billion dollars through community fund raising campaigns. These cities conducted a single campaign to raise funds to support multiple welfare agencies.

It was in Cleveland, Ohio, that the Community Chest plan was born in 1913. A group of Cleveland business men, aware of the many fund drives held each year and of the vast sums spent annually to raise money for welfare purposes, evolved a plan to budget the city's welfare needs and to hold one campaign annually to obtain the money to meet these needs.

Before Cleveland held the first community Chest campaign, 6,000 persons were contributing money for welfare purposes. During the 1945 Community Chest campaign, 245,000 residents of Greater Cleveland made pledges to support 100 community Chests and 22 units of the national war fund.

Support 100 Agencies. This year, the Cleveland Community Chest is campaigning in October for a goal of \$4,880,000. Proceeds will be used for the support of 100 Red Feather agencies, including youth and recreation groups, 19 organizations aiding dependent children, 17 hospitals, 14 family welfare services and other welfare organizations.

Throughout the nation, the story of the Red Feather is being told as community Chests wage their annual fund-raising campaigns in October.

Chicago, which has the largest community Chest fund in the nation, has a goal of \$7,939,000 in the current drive. From Community Chest coffers will come 80 per cent



THEY NEED "HELPING HAND" . . . Typical of the millions of children throughout the United States who receive aid through Red Feather agencies supported by Community Chests are these youngsters from Cleveland. Top left, a poignant appeal for aid is mirrored in the face of Virginia at Goodrich house; top right, Jimmie, patient at Rose-Mary Home for Crippled Children, is overcoming the crippling effects of spastic paralysis; bottom: Lillian, resident at Cleveland Christian home orphanage, gives dolly the kind of care the home gives her; right: 5-year-old Jerry is going to walk some day, thanks to treatment he is receiving at Cleveland rehabilitation center.

of the operating costs of 192 Red Feather agencies. An additional \$906,000 is sought to continue USO activities for the final year.

One of the main objectives of Community Chests is to assure a good start in life for all children. Red Feather youth agencies universally strive to prepare the boys and girls of today for their responsibilities as citizens of tomorrow.

To carry out this objective, Philadelphia, for example, will allot the largest percentage of its campaign funds, more than 20 per cent, to its Red Feather youth recreation services and another 11 per cent to its child care agencies. Last year, the city's 39 Red Feather youth agencies served more than 189,714 boys and girls and provided 183,593 days in camps.

Returns Near Peak.

As the birthplace of the Community Chest idea, Cleveland has attained one of the best records in the nation for its annual fund drive. Total goal of the past 27 Community Chest campaigns there was \$115,888,545, of which \$113,243,489, or 97.7 per cent, actually was raised.

In Cleveland Community Chest hospitals contain two-thirds of all the city's public and private hospital

capacity; their dispensaries annually give approximately 200,000 free or low cost treatments; all of the maternity homes for unwed mothers are chest supported; institutional care of 1,125 Cleveland orphans is given only by chest agencies, and 672 children are under foster home care through chest auspices.

A high degree of co-operation is essential to success of the Community Chest drive. That sort of co-operation is characteristic of Cleveland's annual fund raising event. Solicitation of chest pledges is carried out by a corps of 25,000 volunteer workers. City officials authorize decoration of downtown thoroughfares; the transit system and railroads permit campaign advertising; stores feature window displays stressing the work of chest agencies; radio stations, newspapers and theaters tell the story of the Red Feather organizations.

For the sick and troubled of Cleveland, as well as those of 849 other cities in the United States, the Red Feather this year means hope. For the greater number of persons who wear the Red Feather as Community Chest contributors, the brighter the outlook for those who need a "helping hand."

NO LONGER G. I.

Vet Students Replace Navy 'Boots'

FARRAGUT, IDAHO.—In an attempt to crack the national bottleneck in educational facilities, particularly for ex-G.I.s, education-hungry veterans have opened their own college here.

At the site of the sprawling naval training station here, the veterans formed a privately operated, non-profit, co-educational college and technical institute this month.

When the navy declared the huge training station surplus, veterans' organizations went into immediate action. They saw the station's vast territories, apartments, classrooms, laboratories, machine shops and recreational facilities as the answer to two major veterans' problems: Lack of educational facilities and housing accommodations while attending school.

Raise \$250,000 Fund. Backed by local business men, encouraged by the United States department of education and other federal agencies, veterans' organizations in north Idaho and eastern Washington formed a private non-profit corporation. They called it Farragut College and Technical Institute, Inc., and set out to raise an initial operating fund of \$250,000.

Veterans' groups plunked down sums like \$10,000 and \$15,000 to start the ball rolling. Private clubs and individual citizens came across. The veterans hired a college president, Dr. Joseph H. Kusner, formerly of Florida, who is a veteran. He founded up a faculty.

The school was chartered by the state of Idaho and acceptable credits were assured. Federal problems of acquiring the property were hurdled.

In Picturesque Country. Farragut, where hundreds of thousands of United States naval men were trained during the war,

is on the shores of Lake Pend Oreille—a picturesque spot in the heart of north Idaho's timber and lake country. It has ample facilities for 15,000 students, including housing for single students, married students and faculty.

Courses in the liberal arts and in the technical and trade fields will be taught by streamlined methods

Erosion Raids Take High Toll

CHICAGO.—Erosion's raids on soil fertility are costing the United States nearly four billion dollars annually, according to the Middle West Soil Improvement committee.

"The extent of this yearly damage is indicated by recent U. S. Soil Conservation service estimates that wind and water erosion removes 21 times as much plant food from the nation's farm soil each year as is taken out by crops sold off that land," the committee reports.

Dr. H. H. Bennett, chief of the conservation service, places the annual loss as a result of uncontrolled erosion and water runoff at \$3,844,000,000. He estimates that nearly one billion acres of the nation's farm lands need soil conservation treatment to protect them from erosion and to maintain their productivity. It is clearly evident that eternal

vigilance is a must if our greatest farm asset—soil fertility—is to be preserved," Dr. Bennett insists.

"The recent war-time burden on farm land to produce record yields to speed victory has been succeeded by an equally heavy peacetime load to produce crops to meet the world-wide food crisis," the soil improvement group declares, adding that "the only remedy that will rescue overworked farm land from eventual fertility exhaustion is a program of effective soil rebuilding."

Pointing out that any soil rehabilitation plan should be well-rounded, the committee says it should include the raising of legumes to improve soil tilth and to increase its resources of organic matter, regular crop rotation, steady use of mixed fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, and pasture improvement.

Water Brings \$1 Barrel in Drouth

AUSTIN, TEXAS.—Fall rains have alleviated a drouth which turned up many eccentricities during late summer months.

At Aspermont in the high plains area drinking water sold for a dollar a barrel.

Also near Aspermont, the Salt Fork of the Brazos, the state's mightiest river, became a dry channel one day, then was running 25,000 cubic feet a second the following

day. Two large reservoirs of the Lower Colorado river system had evaporation in excess of 1000.

Wichita Falls, busy wheat and industrial city, prepared for a drouth by completing an additional reservoir capable of holding 100,000 acre-feet of water. But the branch of the Little Wichita river, which was expected to fill the reservoir, failed to respond.

Every Day Is July 4

At Ordnance Depot

TOOELE, UTAH.—Not once a year but every day it's Fourth of July at the Tooele Ordnance depot, at least insofar as fireworks are concerned. Unserviceable explosives—American, German and Japanese—which have accumulated at the depot must be destroyed. Depot officers do the task scientifically, placing about 50 tons of explosives in a crater to detonate them.

Veterans' SERVICE BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE: This newspaper, through special arrangement with the Washington Bureau of Western Newspaper Union at 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is able to bring readers this weekly column on problems of the veteran and serviceman and his family. Questions may be addressed to the above Bureau and they will be answered in a subsequent column. No replies can be made direct by mail, but only in the column which will appear in this newspaper regularly.

Vets Subsistence Allowance

Recent legislation placing a limitation on subsistence allowances for veterans enrolled under the G. I. Bill for education or training who are obtaining compensation on the side has brought a flood of inquiries about the new VA regulations concerning this phase.

Briefly, the new law provides that "in no event shall the rate of such allowance plus the compensation received exceed \$175 per month for the veteran without dependents or \$200 per month if he has a dependent or dependents." The limitation applies to veterans whether they are earning money outside while going to school or earning wages in apprentice or on-the-job training. In other words, if a veteran is going to school and earning \$150 per month on the outside, his subsistence would be cut from \$65 per month to \$25 per month to come within the \$175 per month limitation, if he is without dependents.

Veterans administration says that for perhaps three months, perhaps longer, veterans will get the same amount they have been getting in the past, but that enclosed with each check mailed up to October 31 will be a notice from the VA describing the changes in the G. I. Bill and warning each veteran that he later may have to return some of the money he now is receiving in subsistence allowance during this interim period. The same notice asks each veteran to give his training officer or regional office not later than November 5, a statement of his earnings during August, September and October. Veterans are warned that further checks will be delayed until this notice is received, so they should be sure to meet the November 5 deadline. After the veteran has turned in his notice, VA will start making adjustments in any subsistence allowance that requires changes. If there is a refund due the government, however, no time limit is set for returning this money.

Questions and Answers

Q. My husband served 14 months in the merchant marine, 12 months of this overseas. Is he eligible for the draft?—Mrs. R. M. B., Pennsylvania, Pa.

A. If you do not have any children and your husband is between 18 and 26 years old and unless he has served for a period of not less than 32 months beginning on or after May 1, 1940, on active duty not less than 75 per cent of the time and unless he applied for and received from the war shipping administration a certificate certifying that he has completed a period of substantially continuous service in the merchant marine, he is subject to the selective service law and may be drafted.

Q. I am a widow with six children under 18 years of age and I am 50 years old and not able to do much work. I had a son killed in France in 1914. I was dependent on him. His wife has remarried. He had his insurance made to her, but he told me he wished he had made half of it to me although he never did. Can I get a part of it now?—Mrs. M. O., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. No, you cannot obtain the insurance. If you are a dependent mother, however, you are entitled to a pension for the death of your son killed in action. Suggest you contact your Veterans' administration office in Cincinnati and give them the details. Your local Red Cross or any American Legion post will help you.

Q. My boy friend has been re-enlisted in the army for a three-year period. He has married but separated from his wife and now he wants to get a divorce and marry me. Can he apply and receive this while still in service, now stationed in Germany?—S. P., Havre de Grace, Md.

A. Yes, his papers may be filed in either his own home county or that of his wife. He may designate some person with power of attorney to file his papers and act for him. In most towns the American Legion has a legal committee from which legal service is furnished free to soldiers. Suggest you contact the legal committee of your American Legion post.

Q. Could you give me some information about the 615th port company? When did it land in the states and where is it now?—V. S., Conder, N. C.

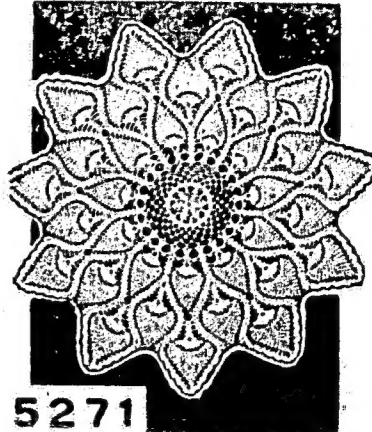
A. The army says that the last address of the 615th port company was APO 435, San Francisco, and it was inactivated on the island of Luzon at Manila.

Q. Can a former serviceman apply for a G. I. loan guaranty while he is on terminal leave?—Veteran, Vineta, Ohio.

A. I should think so if he is otherwise qualified or eligible.

NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS

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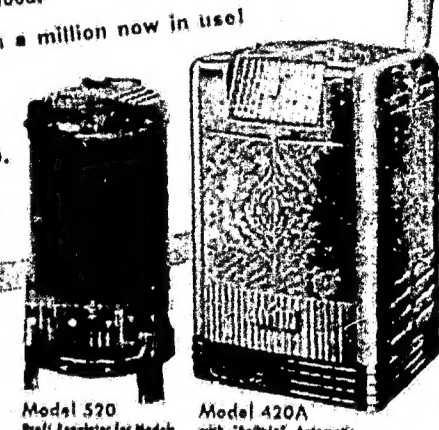
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For PAPERS



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